

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 044

6 March 1987

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SHULTZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH NAKASONE, KURANARI

OW060831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Tokyo Friday afternoon to hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Shultz is expected to discuss ways to correct Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S. and a fresh development in the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces (INF) initiated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, government sources said. Nakasone and Kuranari will ask Shultz to influence the Soviets to remove all SS-20 medium-range missiles, they said.

The recent Gorbachev proposal urged the U.S. to remove the INF in Europe and that each maintain 100 SS-20 medium-range missiles to be deployed in the Soviet's Asian territory and in the U.S.

On bilateral trade, Shultz is expected to ask Japan to expand its domestic demand to redress Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S. which reached 58.5 billion dollars last year, the sources said.

Shultz, who came here following visits to China and South Korea, is also expected to brief the Japanese officials on events in the Korean peninsula and on the political situation in China after the resignation of Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang last January. He will also meet with former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe before leaving here for the U.S. Saturday morning.

Further on Talks

OW061411 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 6 Mar 87

[From "News Center 9" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone, meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz today, stressed that Japan will continue striving to expand domestic demand in order to alleviate trade friction with the United States. Upon his arrival in Tokyo this evening after visiting China and the ROK, Secretary Shultz held talks with Prime Minister Nakasone for more than 1 hour at the prime minister's official residence.

At the talks Prime Minister Nakasone referred to the increasingly serious trade friction between Japan and the United States, and said that, for its part, Japan will continue exerting steady efforts to expand domestic demand and resolve economic problems in order to redress the trade imbalance. At the same time, he requested that the United States take necessary measures to reduce its own trade deficits. The prime minister also expressed concern over the rise of protectionism in the U.S. Congress.

In reply, Secretary of State Shultz said that further acceleration of Japan's market opening will be the most effective way to fight protectionism and asked for Japan's efforts to that end. With respect to participation by foreign businesses in the new Kansai International Airport construction project, Shultz expressed dissatisfaction, saying that American enterprises have not been given adequate access.

In connection with the intermediate-range nuclear force [INF] reduction issue, the focal point at the U.S. -Soviet disarmament talks, Prime Minister Nakasone requested anew that in holding talks with the Soviet Union, the United States bear in mind the Japanese position that eventually not only the INF deployed in Europe but also those deployed in Asia should be totally abolished.

In reply, Secretary of State Shultz indicated an understanding of Japan's position on the INF issue and said that, although some problems remain, the prospects of the INF talks were not bad. He thus indicated the view that there was a high possibility for the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an accord on the INF issue in the days ahead.

Later, Secretary of State Shultz held talks with Foreign Minister Kuranari. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Kuranari expressed concern over the trade bills now under deliberation in the U.S. Congress, and requested that efforts be made to prevent the bills from triggering a rise in global protectionism.

MINISTRY REFUTES U.S. ON KANSAI AIRPORT

0W060637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- The Transport Ministry Friday refuted U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's criticism of the Japan Government's failure to deliver on its pledge to allow U.S. firms to join in construction of Japan's 1-trillion yen Kansai International Airport (KIAC) project.

A senior official of the Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Bureau said, "The Japanese Government did everything it can do (to keep its pledge) in all sincerity. It is unclear what the U.S. Government is seeking, in addition to what we have done so far."

Baldrige Thursday said at a Senate committee session that the United States will take retaliatory measures unless Japan carries out its promise made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to allow U.S. firms to participate in construction work of the KIAC project.

"Prime Minister Nakasone only said Japan will give U.S. firms fair and undiscriminatory opportunities to take part in the KIAC project," the official said. Nakasone's remarks did not imply Japan is willing to allow U.S. firms to undertake all construction works of the KIAC project, he added.

The U.S. has long asked Japan to give U.S. construction firms access to the construction work on the multibillion-dollar airport to be built on a man-made island in Osaka Bay. He said the U.S. has not even applied to the Transport Ministry for licence to start construction business in Japan. "How can they complain (about the KIAC issue) when they are not making any efforts to join the Japanese construction market," he said.

Kansai International Airport Co. (KIAC), a quasi-governmental airport firm, Tuesday designated 10 Japanese and two foreign firms as qualified participants in its first international bidding for equipment to be used for the KIAC project. These selected bidders did not include U.S. firms.

KURANARI U.S. VISIT AIMS TO LIMIT PROTECTIONISM

OW060029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari has finalized plans to visit the United States March 12-15 for talks with U.S. Government officials on bilateral relations that are expected to focus on deteriorating trade ties, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. The sources said the Foreign Ministry has already contacted the American side concerning Kuranari's itinerary.

Kuranari is expected to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz, other senior administration officials and congressional leaders during his trip to the U.S. Shultz is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Friday for a visit, and Kuranari plans to inform Shultz of his U.S. travel plan, the sources said.

Kuranari had originally planned to make his U.S. trip around March 20, but decided to advance it for a week in order to take advantage of a Diet decision Thursday to hold a public hearing on the government fiscal 1987 budget on March 13-14. As cabinet minister, Kuranari is not required to be present at the two-day public hearing.

The upcoming trip will be Kuranari's first visit to the U.S. capital as foreign minister. He visited New York last September to attend the United Nations' General Assembly meeting.

With Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. registering yet another record figure last year, the agenda of Kuranari's talks with U.S. officials is expected to center on trade issues, particularly impending protectionist trade legislation in the U.S. Foreign Ministry sources say the U.S. Congress has stiffened its stand on Japan trade after the U.S. deficit with Japan last year showed a 17.7 percent jump to 58.5 billion dollars, yet another record in the perennial U.S. trade gap.

Foreign Ministry sources said the ministry has yet to firm up appointments for Kuranari apart from the one with Shultz. Kuranari wants to pay a courtesy call on President Ronald Reagan during his stay in Washington, they said.

The foreign minister also wants to meet with other senior administration officials including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Howard Baker, Reagan's newly appointed chief of staff.

The Foreign Ministry is also making inquiries about meetings with congressional leaders including Robert Byrd, the Democratic Senate majority leader, and Lloyd Bentsen, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Kuranari is expected to convey the government message to the United States that Japan is doing its best to rectify the trade imbalance by such measures as boosting domestic demand through early passage of the fiscal 1987 budget bill, Foreign Ministry sources said. Kuranari also plans to make a plea to U.S. congressional leaders not to take stiff measures in trade legislation that may hurt bilateral trade relations, they said.

Kuranari's U.S. trip is also designed to lay the groundwork for a visit to the United States by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone planned for the end of April, the sources said.

GENERAL OMURA ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN FSX FIGHTER

OW051317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo March 5 KYODO --The United States hopes for joint U.S.-Japan development of the next-generation support fighter (FSX) for the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF), ASDF Chief of Staff Gen. Hitoshi Omura said Thursday. Omura, who has just returned from the U.S., told reporters U.S. officials in charge of military policy said that if Japan failed to domestically develop new support aircraft, it would have a serious effect, both domestically and externally, and that Japan therefore had better choose a "safer way." U.S. Air Force experts told him that selection of the type of aircraft is Japan's problem, but they hope interoperability of the aircrafts of the two countries would be ensured, he said.

The FSX will replace the Japan-made F-1 support fighter, which is to be phased out in the 1990's. The Defense Agency decided earlier to choose either another Japan-made support fighter or remodel the present F-4 Phantom for FSX purpose, or introduce a foreign-made fighter. F-16 of General Dynamics Corp., F-18 of McDonnell Douglas Corp., and Tornado of Panavia are among the choices.

The Defense Agency is now focusing on whether to develop the FSX at home or to jointly develop improved versions of F-18 and F-16 with the U.S. A U.S. team is expected to arrive in Japan this month to deliver a final reply to Japanese inquiries about joint development and Japanese aerospace companies are also to submit a plan this month for the domestic development of FSX. The agency will make its final decision this summer on the choice of FSX fighter and joint development under Japan's leadership will be the most likely, sources said.

The agency plans to buy 100 FSX fighters over the next seven to eight years at a total cost of 600 billion yen to 700 billion yen. A fighter support aircraft's main task is to attack ships of an enemy amphibious operation and also hostile ground forces that have succeeded in making a landing.

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS PROTEST EC ANTIDUMPING RULE

OW041115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 KYODO — Four major Japanese industry groups have sent a note to the European Community protesting a proposed amendment to an antidumping regulation aimed at preventing evasion of antidumping duties, the groups said Wednesday.

The proposed amendment, announced by the EC on February 11, would enable EC authorities to impose antidumping duties on products produced by EC affiliates of foreign enterprises whose products are subject to antidumping duties, the groups said. Also, the amendment proposes parts imported for manufacturing to the EC from the foreign parent company's country could be taxed, if they exceed the value of all other parts by 20 percent.

The letter addressed to prime ministers and other EC leaders was penned by the Japan Machinery Exporters' Association, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan, the Japan Electrical Manufacturers Association and the Japan Business Machine Manufacturers' Association. In the letter Japanese industry complained that the proposed revision violates provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and discourages Japanese investment in the EC.

RED CROSS LEADER'S STATEMENT ON TALKS PROPOSAL

SK060413 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Statement by Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, issued on 5 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] The DPRK premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces sent to the South Korean prime minister and the minister of national defense a third letter, dated 28 February, to advance a new proposal that while holding high-level North-South political and military talks, the North-South Red Cross talks and other suspended multifaceted dialogues be held simultaneously and that the issue of building the Kumgangsan power station, which the South Korean side is concerned about, also be discussed in the high-level political and military talks. This is the expression of our sincere and positive efforts to bring an end to the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to pave a bright path toward dialogue and peaceful reunification. It is also a generous proposal in which the demands of the South Korean side are fully considered.

Recognizing that the new proposal advanced by our side is an epochal measure that helps successfully push ahead with the North-South Red Cross talks and other multifaceted dialogues by overcoming difficulties prevailing in our country and by providing a favorable atmosphere to dialogue, I, in the name of the delegation of our Red Cross Society, fully support it.

To resume the North-South Red Cross talks at the earliest possible date, to alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by division, and to smoothly resolve all problems posed in improving North-South relations, among other things, an atmosphere for dialogue must be promoted and, in particular, confrontation and tension which block progress in the dialogue must be alleviated. Under circumstances in which tension is being aggravated and in which confrontation is being strengthened, sincere dialogue cannot be held, while sitting face to face, and successes cannot be expected from the talks. It is very clear that as for the Red Cross talks, in particular, under circumstances in which North-South confrontation is inspired and in which an atmosphere for national reconciliation and trust is not promoted, talks cannot be held freely, while visiting Pyongyang and Seoul, and families and relatives separated in the North and the South cannot meet freely with each other and cannot open their hearts to each other.

Because an atmosphere for national reconciliation and unity and dialogue was promoted to a certain degree with our relief measure for the South Korean flood victims, the Red Cross talks have been held successfully since they were arranged for the first time in 12 years. The question of free visits by the separated families was basically agreed upon and the question of exchanging visits by the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups was realized for the first time in the 40 years since liberation.

However, because large-scale war exercises and commotions for confrontation, which are incompatible with humanitarian talks, were further strengthened in South Korea with the passage of time, thereby aggravating tension to the extreme and destroying the atmosphere for dialogue, the North-South Red Cross talks were suspended and have not been resumed yet. Reflecting the demand of such a situation, our side advanced the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks out of a single desire to bring an end to political and military confrontation between the North and the South -- an obstacle to North-South dialogue -- and to promote an atmosphere for dialogue, alleviation [of tension] and peace and have repeatedly called on the South side to respond to this proposal.

However, by turning a deaf ear to our reasonable and just proposal, the South side has taken no measure to alleviate tension and has babbled about unconditionally resuming the existing dialogue, thereby preventing high-level North-South political and military talks from being held and preventing the suspended multifaceted dialogue from being resumed.

This time, our side advanced a new proposal that if the South Korean side positively responds to the high-level North-South political and military talks, the multifaceted talks, along with the political and military talks, can be promoted. This is the most positive measure to overcome such difficulties laid before North-South dialogue and to pave a wide road toward dialogue. This reflects our positive attitude in dialogue with which we are trying to bring an end to political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to smoothly proceed with the Red Cross talks and other multifaceted dialogues.

Our new proposal is truly a reasonable way to resolve the problem concerning an atmosphere in dialogue and to successfully resolve humanitarian matters. I think that the South side has no reason or excuse not to accept our side's recent proposal. If their demand for the resumption of the existing dialogue is true, the persons in authority in South Korea must respond to our side's generous proposal without delay. If it wants to resume the talks, thereby alleviating the misfortunes and sufferings of fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South at the earliest possible date, the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society must make due efforts to make the persons in authority on the South side respond sincerely to our side's recent proposal.

[Dated] 5 March 1987, Pyongyang

PAPER NOTES JAPAN'S INVOLVEMENT IN 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK041033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA) -- All the Japanese military organs are now working busily in concert with the aggressive "Team Spirit" military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

It notes: First of all, Japanese territory is used as sortie, supply and relay bases of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the "Team Spirit" military exercises.

It cannot be imagined without the bases in Japan to hold the large-scale military exercises in South Korea with the participation of more than 200,000 military personnel including U.S. imperialist aggression forces from U.S. mainland and Pacific region.

This indicates that Japan is actually participating in the "Team Spirit", playing an important role in it.

Japan is participating in the "Team Spirit" exercise not by offering the bases alone.

What is more important is that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are operating in concert with the "Team Spirit", keeping themselves in a combat readiness.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries worked out a joint operational plan to invade the northern half of the DPRK and have staged large-scale joint military exercises to translate it into practice.

Military manoeuvres of U.S.-Japanese ground, naval and air forces which are the same as the "Team Spirit" in content, such as straits blockading, aerial operation and landing operation are taking place in Japan synchronizing with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of U.S. forces and the puppet army in South Korea. These manoeuvres are virtually a Japanese version of the "Team Spirit" exercises.

The ground "Self-Defence Force" of Japan is zealously carrying on exercises for mountain warfare and cold endurance exercises in Hokkaido which is similar to the Korean peninsula in climatic and topographical conditions.

The military exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have drastically increased in number in recent years in connection with the expansion in scale of the "Team Spirit" military exercises.

The number of U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises nearly trebled last year as against the previous year.

Joint exercises of the three services of the U.S. and Japanese forces staged in Hokkaido in the autumn of last year with the mobilisation of the U.S. 25th Division called "a unit standing for" war in Korea, warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and "F-16" fighter-bombers based in Okinawa and Misawa were a manoeuvre simulating the Korean peninsula as a theatre.

This fact shows that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" which are biding their time for overseas invasion direct the spearhead of their attack against the Korean peninsula.

The military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea is further strengthened through Japan's participation in the "Team Spirit" military rehearsal. The Japanese reactionaries intend to pave the way for their overseas troop dispatch and thus start military invasion on Asian countries by taking part in war in Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, mindful that the road of overseas aggression and war is a road of destruction.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S 1 MAR ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

SK050946 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 2 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 March commentary: "Scream of Those Who Are Seized by Fear"]

[Text] On 1 March, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered a so-called speech to commemorate the 1 March Movement. Just as the proverb says that a crow remains a crow no matter how hard it may try to make different noises, words uttered by the puppet on this day were outrageous language aimed at beautifying his traitorous acts and bloody rule accompanied by murder and torture, thereby laying bare his scheme to prolong his stay in power.

Babbling about the need to cherish the spirit of the 1 March Movement, he portrayed his 6 years in power as a course of having translated into action national ideals and spirit that were displayed during the 1 March Movement. There is no need to further explain that such impudent nonsense by the puppet is nothing but a trick to cover up his traitorous rule, replete with nation-selling and fascist acts, under a national mask.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a flagrant traitor whose treachery far exceeds those of the five traitors of Ulsan, is a person who is not eligible to even utter such a sacred word as nation. The only things the puppet traitor has done since he usurped power by wielding bayonets is to have reduced South Korea to a twin colony serving the United States and Japan and to a nuclear forward base serving the U.S. imperialists, the largest in the Far East, while casually devoting himself to the beastly suppressing and massacre of the people who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification by wielding bayonets that were thrust into their hands by their masters.

It is utterly preposterous for a traitor whose modus vivendi is to pursue nation-selling, murder, national division, and war to babble about national ideals or about national spirit. It is also an intolerable insult to our people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan went so far as to say that the liberal democratic system should be further strengthened through harmony and stability. Harmony and stability claimed by the puppet is another name of the suppression directed at the people, and the strengthening of the liberal democratic system is a slogan calling for long-term office in reverse. The South Korean people, realizing that as long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has embarked down a road of depending on outside forces, suppressing the people, and of pursuing war running counter to the demands of the times and national aspiration is left intact, it will be impossible to attain national sovereignty or democracy, or peace in and reunification of the country, have now vigorously risen up in the struggle to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The traitor's theory of harmony, stability, and defense of the system currently in place is nothing but brigandish preaching that demands that the South Korean people take down the banner of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and remain slaves obedient to its fascist system and long-term office.

It is especially brazen-faced that on this day the puppet provoked us without due cause by referring to somebody else's acts of ruining the nation. Even at this moment, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, ignoring our peace proposal, is engaged in a war exercise which he has staged against his fellow countrymen with the aggressors, while continuously introducing nuclear weapons capable of annihilating the people in the country. This is indeed an act of ruining the nation. It cannot hide the puppets' criminal nature as traitors to the nation and as perpetrators of the aggressors with its false propaganda.

The puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's commemorative speech on 1 March was the product of his awareness of a crisis. A South Korean paper recently reported that the people are waiting for the arrival of a certain time, while watching to see the course of present political situation with an angry eye.

This indicates that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is now sitting on a time bomb, with nobody knowing when it will go off. What the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking is to cover up his own traitorous nature with a national mask and to bring under control the crisis staring him in the face and to achieve his ambitions for long-term office by halting the people's fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist advance through an uncontrolled fascist suppression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fate, however, has already been decided. The fuse to the time bomb to blow up the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule in South Korea is now burning.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON RED FLAG MOVEMENT

SK050404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 27 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 28 February special article by a responsible secretary of the party committee at the Kim Il-song University: "Actively Accelerating the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions Is an Important Task Assigned to the Party Systems"]

[Text] Today, the glorious task of continuously deepening the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by upholding the programmatic task set forth by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his document "Let Us Further Vigorously Conduct the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions," is set before us.

Actively accelerating the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is important work for our workers and functionaries to brilliantly realize the problems our party is willing to resolve at any cost.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out the following: The party systems should adopt the work of accelerating the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution according to the demand of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea as the central task in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and concentrate all their energies on this work.

Vigorously conducting the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is lofty work to uphold the party's will. This is because it is a mass movement designed to realize our party's general plan to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea.

The reason why vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is lofty work to uphold the party's will is because within it lies a firm guarantee of successfully implementing the enormous tasks set forth by our party during present times.

Today, the enormous task of brilliantly realizing the enormous new prospective plan and the plan to construct the socialist economy by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is set before us.

The important key to realizing this enormous blueprint presented by our party is the entire party members and functionaries vigorously launching into and accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

For this reason, our party assigns greater significance than ever to the fact that the party systems actively carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and expects that they should further vigorously fan the flame of the movement.

Functionaries and workers, who consider upholding the party's will as the most prideful glory and duty, should naturally participate in the mass movement with lofty political eagerness and enterprising spirit -- the mass movement greatly expected by the party -- and vigorously carry out the movement. Vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is greatly significant to upholding our party's will to educate revolutionary men of talent who are strongly prepared in political, ideological, technological, and practical terms.

Originally, educational institutions were a basic means designed to implement ideology and revolution and an important weapon designed to directly realize the country's cultural and educational role.

Massively carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture at these institutions is of great significance to making educational institutions successfully achieve their original purpose and role.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a mighty mass movement that enables it to successfully realize the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy in the educational and cultural work at universities.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy is to revolutionize, working-classize, and communize people. In other words, the principle is designed to arm the people with communist revolutionary ideology and to give them deep scientific knowledge and strong physical strength based on this ideology.

To educate people as independent and creative men by realizing this principle, it is necessary to vigorously accelerate general education and physical and cultural education, while at the same time giving first priority to education in ideological indoctrination.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, which carries out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- on a popular basis, is a very efficient way to realize such demands of socialist construction. When schools vigorously carry out this movement, while carrying out education well, students will become politically and ideologically firm, culturally trained, and talented revolutionaries. Experience shows that when the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is carried out vigorously in universities in conformity with the will of the party, everything concerning education in the universities will go well.

Deeply recognizing the work of carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as an important task to realizing the intention and plans of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Kim Il-song University party committee has devoted powerful party-level efforts to the movement.

Important in vigorously carrying out a mass movement is to make the masses rise up in it in a united manner with a correct viewpoint toward it. Having a correct viewpoint toward a mass movement is a precondition for deepening and developing it. Only when this question is resolved, can an atmosphere be promoted to fervently carry out the mass movement and thus, can it be carried out vigorously.

The university party committee has devoted itself, on a priority basis, to the work of making functionaries, professors, school officials, and students deeply recognize that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a great movement led by our party and that today our party is much interested in it and expects much from it. In particular, the university party committee has persistently carried out the political work of making them recognize that having a correct viewpoint and a positive attitude toward mass movements led by the party is one of the yardsticks to show the degree of loyalty toward the party. To eliminate a tendency in which the work of having a correct viewpoint toward mass movements and of promoting an atmosphere for carrying out mass movements is carried out as a matter of formality, we have successively and persistently carried out political work.

To promote a social atmosphere conducive to carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the party committee has guaranteed, on a higher political and ideological level, the work of conferring the red flag of the three revolutions on units that take the lead in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Showing examples is important in and greatly affects the work of promoting an atmosphere conducive to carrying out mass movement. If education by example is carried out well after sufficiently preparing when the red flag of the three revolutions is conferred on units that take the lead in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, one can extraordinarily heighten the interest of the masses in mass movements and can inspire faith among them. When it conferred the red flag of the three revolutions on the Department of Geology, the university party committee, using this as an opportunity, carried out, in a bold manner and on a large scale, the political work of carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. As a result, an atmosphere conducive to carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions was promoted throughout the university and all the professors, school officials, and students competitively devoted themselves to this movement with high fervor and faith.

After arousing the masses toward the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the university party committee made great efforts to carry out the work of publicly introducing units that took the lead in this movement and exemplary flag bearers of the three revolutions. Fruitfully carrying out the work of using the place where honor in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is registered is important in this work. The work of correctly using the place where honor is registered and of widely introducing and propagandizing exemplary facts is carried out in any unit. However, deeply perceiving the intention of the party in this work, we carried it out after devising various measures and plans to fruitfully carry it out based on the circumstances that prevail in our unit. With the work of introducing and propagandizing exemplary facts in various forms and methods, flag bearers of three revolutions in the university came to positively participate in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by redoubling their efforts with greater honor and pride and thus, more people came to learn from their example.

In vigorously accelerating the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the university party committee also realistically assigned the decided upon target in conformity with the demands of the developing situation and concrete practical circumstances and carried out well the work of evaluating and summing up the status of its implementation. Just as victories can be won in battles when points of attack are chosen correctly, one can make the masses participate in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with clear objectives when the assigned target of the movement is substantially set.

First of all correctly setting the general target of the university was important in establishing the target of the movement. When this target is correctly set, all lower-level units can correctly perceive the demands of the policy of the party and the height of the target they should reach, and can correctly set the assigned target according to this demand and height. In this context, the party committee profoundly studied and correctly set the target of the university based upon its profound research in studying the intention of the party and the demands of the developing reality. It also carried out the organizational work of helping each individual, each course, each class, and each student set their own targets based upon their correct understanding of the current tasks and the prospective tasks of the university. In this way, the party committee made this work a course of political work and of lofty creative searching toward attaining a new turnaround in implementing the revolutionary task of the university.

The party committee neither set the assigned target of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions too high by considering only prospective desires from subjective excessive desires nor set it too low by considering only factors currently on hand. In addition, the party committee thoroughly realized the demands of the speed battle in attaining the assigned target by mobilizing all forces and means and persistently completed tasks. It also normally summed up the implementation of these tasks.

One important fact in upholding the party's will to carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is that the party committee of the university should substantially lead this movement after considering the work of inspiring the movement an important content of the party's work.

One important fact in carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party-level work was to remove the wrong opinion of considering this work different from party work.

The party committee of the university has helped all party functionaries firmly adhere to the work of guiding the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in their usual party work. For this, the party committee of the university has had all party functionaries include the plan of guiding the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in the work plan for each month, each quarter, and each year when they set their usual work plan. In addition, whenever they guide various works, including the political, educational, administrative, and cultural work of the party, it has them do so in relation to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. At the same time, it has also had them carry out the guidance work for organizational and ideological daily life of the party and mass organizations after closely relating this work to the struggle to implement the resolved target of the movement.

Important in upholding the party's will to accelerate the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to continuously and constantly carry out the movement.

Our university is a unit that has already won the red flag of the three revolutions. Under such circumstances in the past, the wrong phenomenon of party functionaries not willing to advance further after finding satisfaction in achievements already attained sometimes occurred.

The party committee of the university has strengthened party-level guidance to make the struggle to win the double red flag of the three revolutions be constantly waged, causing the masses' enthusiasm to surge while winning the red flag of the three revolutions is being further demonstrated.

From this, we have analyzed and summed up the past experience in the mass movement and its present substance, and prepared the method and took the step to develop this movement. Besides, we have set a high assigned target to win the double red flag of the three revolutions and successfully carried out the organizational and political work to put this target into practice. Especially, we have made all the universities surge with the atmosphere to win the double red flag of the three revolutions by setting an example of work to win the double red flag of the three revolutions in the economic department and then by vigorously waging the struggle to generalize this example.

The reality shows that when the party committee deeply recognizes that its actively carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is lofty work to uphold the will of the party center and vigorously adhere to the movement, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions can practically, constantly, and vigorously be accelerated.

We will further firmly consolidate the universities as ranks of loyalty, endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and a reliable base for educating talented revolutionary men, by continuously and vigorously waging the struggle to win the double red flag of the three revolutions.

RADIO REPORTS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES HELD

SK051040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] The people's assemblies have been held in provinces, cities, counties, and districts with the participation of deputies to the people's assemblies from the provinces, cities, counties, and districts. Participating in the assemblies as observers were functionaries from the power, administrative, and economic agencies of the provinces, cities, counties, and districts and functionaries from plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

The assemblies discussed the matter of thoroughly implementing the work of achieving the complete victory of socialism set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA. The great leader's policy speech entitled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" was conveyed at the assemblies. Many deputies then participated in discussions. Those who participated in discussions said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brightly illuminated the future path that the government of our Republic should follow by delivering a historic policy speech at the recent SPA session. He gave our people victorious ideological and theoretical weapons — an invincible revolutionary banner for completing the cause of socialism and communism.

Those who participated in discussions said that regarding his historic policy speech the work of achieving the complete victory of socialism in imbuing society with the chuche idea as the matured requirement of our revolution, the great leader clearly elucidated the basic method and fighting task of achieving the complete victory of socialism. They described the respected and beloved leader's policy speech as an immortal library illuminating the legal course of building communist society in which the sovereignty of the working people is completely achieved — a way toward socialism and communism based on the great chuche idea — and as a magnificent and militant program that illuminates a new and bright milestone on the future path of our people toward successfully achieving the high goal of attaining the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural.

Noting that based on the profound analysis of the current situation, the great leader advanced in the recent speech a new proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks, those who participated in discussions described this proposal as the people's common nation-saving program that reflects the will of all the Korean people.

The assemblies urged the people's power organs to much more vigorously accelerate the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by performing their duty and role along the road illuminated by the respected and beloved leader in his historic policy speech. The assemblies then raised questions in terms of measures to achieve this end.

The assemblies above all called for remodeling relations between man and society into one that resembles the working class by upholding the banner of the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural — and for realizing a classless society at the earliest possible date by firmly laying material and technological foundations. Noting that what is important in realizing a classless society is to achieve the monolithic domination of the means of production by all-people ownership, the assemblies called for thoroughly performing the task set forth in the thesis on the socialist rural question to eliminate ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness in the rural areas and to turn cooperative ownership into all-people's ownership.

Describing the Third 7-Year Plan unfolded by the great leader as a great goal for bringing about a decisive change in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism, the assemblies delineated practical ways to firmly consolidate the material and technological foundations of socialism by accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and to epochally improve the people's standard of living.

What was noted at the meetings was the question of giving priority to remodeling the technology of the national economy, of having guiding functionaries possess a correct viewpoint on science and technology, of correctly mapping out prospective and annual plans for developing science and technology, and of actively conducting scientific research work and the mass campaign for technical innovations. Also, the question of remodeling equipment in plants and enterprises in the key industrial fields, including electricity, coal, steel, and nonferrous metal, into more efficient and modern equipment, of increasing production capacity to the maximum, and of expediting the fulfillment of production goals for this year was stressed at the meetings.

Pointed out in particular at the meetings was the question of having the people's power organs give full play to the vitality of the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system by legally defending and implementing it and vigorously wage the struggle to enhance the work of supervising and controlling the performance of production plans and to regularize and standardize enterprise management.

Referring to the question of the people's lives, the meetings laid down ways for expediting tideland reclamation and completing the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, and other important projects, for producing more grain, meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruit by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method, and for producing and supplying more high-quality and diversified people's consumer goods by carrying out the light industrial revolution and the service revolution.

The meetings stressed that in his historic policy speech, the great leader delineated ways for strengthening the people's power and increasing its function and role in an all-round manner to achieve the complete victory of socialism and raised the question of taking measures to further improve and enhance the work of the people's power organs under the leadership of the party.

The meetings noted that first of all, the people's power organs should help to more fiercely fan the flames of the three revolutions in all sectors and in all units by legally ensuring as organizations executing the party's line of the three revolutions that this line can be thoroughly implemented and by having the administration and economic organs responsibly conduct the work of organizing administration and the work of guaranteeing materials and technology in conformity with the mounting passion of the workers who have turned out in carrying out the three revolutions.

The meetings importantly emphasized that the power organs at all levels should thoroughly defend and safeguard the interests of the working class and help all fields of social life overflow with the ethos of a sound working class-oriented life by organizing and conducting governmental guidance and guidance on law-abiding life in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class.

Particularly noting that the functionaries of power organs should serve as the genuinely faithful and sincere servants of the people, the meetings referred to the question of organizing and carrying out all work on the principle of thoroughly ensuring the people democratic rights and interests, stipulated by law, wherever they work and whatever they do, and the question of going deep among the people to listen to them and grasping their difficulties and demands and timely solving and meeting them.

Also, the meetings noted the question of further enhancing a socialist law-abiding life in conformity with the demands of developing reality. The meetings stressed that primary attention should be paid to increasing the law-abiding consciousness of functionaries and workers; the orderly law-abiding system established by the party should be correctly operated; and law-abiding indoctrination should be strengthened in various forms and by various methods.

Along with these, the meetings noted that the role and responsibility of the responsible functionaries of organs and enterprises should be increased in executing law-abiding work; a revolutionary law-abiding ethos should be thoroughly established; and all workers should sincerely observe the laws of the Republic.

The meeting stressed that the function and role of the law-abiding life guidance committee should be constantly enhanced, and the campaign to win the title of model law-abiding county should be vigorously waged in an all-mass movement.

Mentioning the question of strengthening state administrative discipline, the meetings pointed out that the people's power organs should establish an orderly work system in which they grasp and guide overall state and social life in a unified manner, and establish strict discipline in which all organs and enterprises unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement the decisions and directives of the party and the state.

The meeting accentuated that the people's power organs, which are responsible for the people's lives, should unifiedly grasp the economy and people's lives in each district in conformity with the demands of developing reality; organize production, distribution, accumulation, and consumption; and unifiedly seize economic and cultural construction and people's service work and organize and execute this construction and work in compliance with the demands of the state and the interests of the people.

The meeting noted the question of expediting the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification -- the supreme national task -- of completely realizing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale, and of further enhancing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The meeting emphasized that to successfully carry out these tasks, the functionaries of and the deputies to the people's power organs should organize and carry out work in a revolutionary manner, with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's decisions and directives, and responsibly conduct work with the stand of being masters to reward the high trust and expectation of the party and the people.

The meetings noted: There is nothing that the people's power organs, which struggle under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea while upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader, cannot do. Everyone should staunchly fight to bring about the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pertinent decisions were adopted at the meetings.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BANGLADESH

SK041049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government delegation headed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-man left Pyongyang today to attend the ministerial meeting of the Asian group of the Group of 77 to be held in Bangladesh.

The delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Finnish Porvoo visiting group named after Kim Chong-il and the Japanese mountaineering party left for home on March 3.

DPRK-USSR FORESTRY ACCORD SIGNED 2 MAR

SK040536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the expansion of cooperation in the field of forestry between the DPRK and USSR Governments was signed in Pyongyang on March 2.

The protocol was signed by Kim Chae-yul, minister of foretries, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK DELEGATION

SK051016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA) -- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni expressed support to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks when he met a DPRK Government delegation on February 28.

He actively supported this proposal of the great leader President Kim Il-song, considering it to be a realistic and wise one for a solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

He said it is the stand of the Ugandan Government toward the question of Korea's reunification that Korea should be reunified by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without outside interference, and he expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO ANGOLA, BULGARIA -- Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA) -- A DPRK Government delegation headed by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae to visit Angola, a DPRK Government cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol to visit Bulgaria and Algeria, and a delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to visit the GDR left Pyongyang Wednesday. Meanwhile, Chang Tae-song, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on February 24 for a visit to the socialist homeland.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 25 Feb 87 SK]

DPRK CONGO COOPERATION ACCORD -- Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo was signed in Brazzaville on February 18. It was signed by Korean ambassador to the Congo Pak Chong-sok and General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Congo Pierre Ngaka. [Text] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 26 Feb 87 SK]

PRESIDENT CHON RECEIVES SHULTZ, ENTOURAGE 6 MAR

SK060307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday morning received a visit from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who briefed him on his recent visit to China.

After a formal reception, Chon hosted a luncheon party in honor of Shultz and they exchanged views on a wide range of issues of interest to their two countries, a Foreign Ministry source said.

Attending the reception were Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Korean Ambassador to Washington Kim Kyong-won, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul James Lilley and Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Shultz, leading a 53-member entourage, flew into Seoul Friday morning after a five-day visit to China.

Before meeting with President Chon, Shultz had a conference with Foreign Minister Choe. They discussed the international situation in and around the Korean peninsula, including the Soviets' recent policy of focusing on Asia, inter-Korean questions and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, according to the source.

Shultz explained that the U.S. position is that Korea's internal political problems, including those encountered in the constitutional revision process, should be solved through dialogue and compromise, the source said.

Shultz reconfirmed the United States' commitment to Korea's national security and its support of the Seoul Olympics.

The main purpose of Shultz's visit is to brief Korean Government leaders on the outcome of his visit to China and to discuss measures for supporting the Seoul Olympics, the source said.

Shultz will explain in a press conference why he made a five-hour stopover in Korea on his way back to Washington, the source added.

The U.S. secretary is scheduled to fly to Tokyo this afternoon and to hold the press conference before leaving for Tokyo.

NKDP Statement Issued on Visit

SK060125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday issued a statement concerning the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Korea.

The statement said: "We hope that Secretary Shultz's visit to Korea will be a useful opportunity for him, as the U.S. official with the greatest responsibility for foreign policy, to grasp our political situation and our people's desire correctly.

"We expect that the outcome of Shultz's visit here will help the U.S. people and its administration give greater support to democratic progress in Korea."

DAILY HAILS DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

SK050710 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Stable Development of U.S.-Communist China Relations"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet minister of foreign affairs are respectively engaged in active diplomatic activities using Asia as their stage. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is meeting with Chinese leaders and is probing for the stable development of relations between the two countries. Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, is launching a diplomatic offensive in the noncommunist countries of Southeast Asia and in Australia. Countries in this area have abruptly acquired a growing interests in and are taking growing precautions against diplomatic competition between the United States and the Soviet Union and the attitude of Communist China as well. Because the development of relations among the three countries is directly linked to security on the Korean peninsula, we must carefully watch how relations among them develop.

Secretary Shultz is visiting Beijing at a time when ideological strife is surging because of the movement against bourgeois liberalism. We are concerned whether Communist China's return to conservatism in terms of ideology may exert some influence on its policy toward the West -- its relations with the United States in particular. Coinciding with this, the Soviet Union is stretching out its hands of appeasement to Communist China. The leaders of Communist China, who met Secretary Shultz, expressed their intention to maintain their friendship with the United States, asserting that the antibourgeois movement will in no way affect their independent policy and open-door economic policy.

To appease Communist China, the Soviet Union is making a good gesture by expressing its intention to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and by expressing its interest in an end to the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops, and some conservative forces in Communist China are calling for an approach to the Soviet Union. However, considering the deep-rooted mistrust of the Chinese people toward Soviet expansionism and actual needs for the modernization of Communist China, it is not easy for the Beijing authorities to abruptly change their independent lines in their relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. It is all the more necessary for Communist China today to cooperate with the Western countries to expand its trade and to introduce their technology and capital.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze is visiting Southeast Asia and Australia in an effort to carry out the new Asia and Pacific strategy which Gorbachev declared in Vladivostok last July. His visits to the three Indochinese countries are to ease the vigilance of Communist China and various Southeast Asian countries [against the Soviet Union] by expressing its interest in the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Even though Gorbachev's Asian strategy seems to advocate peace, it is a very dangerous plan. Gorbachev considers the Korea-U.S. alliance and, even more, the Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular alliance as the greatest obstacle to the Soviet Union's advance toward Asia. Therefore, Gorbachev's Asian strategy starts from the denial of the Korea-U.S. alliance.

For a quarter of a century since Communist China and the Soviet Union became estranged in the early sixties, the Soviet Union has not been able to exercise its influence upon Asian countries except North Korea and Vietnam. Their [Communist China and the Soviet Union] attempts to attain the influence the United States has exercised on this area constitutes a fatal threat to Korea. Fifteen years ago the United States and Communist China issued the Shanghai Communiqué to jointly deal with Soviet expansionism. This has become a real issue today.

Therefore, we must take precautions against the new Soviet strategy toward Asia, considering it an attempt to dangerously change the current status of this area. We think that only the stable development of relations between the United States and Communist China is the most efficient means to deter Moscow's adventures.

CLARK MEETS WITH OPPOSITION, RULING PARTY LEADERS

SK050830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP) -- William Clark, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, held a series of meetings Thursday with South Korean political leaders and exchanged views on overall political problems in Korea.

The U.S. deputy assistant secretary arrived here Wednesday afternoon from Japan to prepare for a planned visit to Seoul by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Friday. During his scheduled five-and-a-half-hour visit here, Shultz is expected to brief Korean Government officials on the results of his visit to China.

In the morning, Clark held separate discussions with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam and Yi Man-sup, president of the Korea National Party. The two Kim's are de facto leaders of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The U.S. official had a luncheon with members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including Rep. Yi Chong-chan, and met Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party in the afternoon. He is scheduled to meet with Yi Ki-taek, vice president of the opposition party in the evening.

Following a 45-minute meeting at his home, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a dissident organization, told reporters that he pointed out to Clark that the ruling party maintained an uncompromising attitude, although the opposition party suggested dialogue among influential leaders of the ruling and opposition sides, including himself, and an "optional" national referendum to have the people choose what form of government should be adopted in the new constitution.

Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition party, also said he stressed during his meeting with Clark that the optional national referendum and influential leaders' meeting are the way to resolve the current political impasse in Korea.

In his meeting with Korea National Party President Yi Man-sup, Clark reportedly said the United States hopes the planned revision of the Constitution and related democratic measures could be solved through compromise and dialogue between the ruling and opposition camps.

Clark will leave here for Tokyo with Shultz Friday.

POLICE ALERTED TO ENTRY OF JAPANESE ASSASSINS

BK051648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (AFP) -- The police in Seoul and the southern Korean city of Pusan were alerted Thursday to look out for a Japanese assassin who could try to attack foreign diplomatic missions here, police sources said.

The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo received an anonymous letter warning that a Japanese "terrorist" specializing in assassination would try to sneak into this country to attack diplomatic missions in Seoul, the sources said.

They said he planned to arrive here or in Pusan, near where he is supposed to have a hideout, Thursday and that another Japanese "terrorist" would shortly follow him to South Korea.

The police said the guard on a number of foreign diplomatic missions in Seoul had been strengthened, that tourist hotels were being checked, and that air and sea ports had been warned to look out for the two men.

Arrest Made at Kimpo Airport

SK060755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP) -- A Japanese man suspected of entering Korea on a terrorist mission is under investigation by police. The man, identified as Tadao Akaki, 55, was arrested Thursday when he arrived at Kimpo International Airport disguised as a tourist, according to police Friday.

The Japanese Embassy here received a letter saying that a professional assassin named Akaki would enter Seoul or the southern port city of Pusan Thursday on a mission to attack foreign embassies, police said.

The letter bore the postmark of the Tokyo post office and had no return address, police added. Police have tightened security at foreign embassies and have strengthened checks at airports and harbors.

COURT OVERTURNS ACTIONS AGAINST TWO PROFESSORS

SK060121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Inchon (YONHAP) -- The Inchon District Court yesterday overturned the disciplinary sanctions taken against two Inchon College professors who were dismissed by the school authorities in the wake of a protracted student demonstration last October.

The court ruled as "unwarranted" the disciplinary action taken against Profs. Kim Chu-ik and Kang Chi-won by the Incon College on Dec. 6, 1986.

A three-member panel, led by senior Judge Kim Kwon-taek, noted that the school did not refer the two professors to its disciplinary committee which is empowered to take punitive measures against faculty members.

Instead, the panel said, the school dismissed the two professors in a faculty meeting convened at the administration's request.

The two professors were suspected of inciting students to stage protest rallies against the school authorities last October.

They filed a lawsuit with the Inchon District Court last Dec. 10 seeking to overturn the disciplinary action.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR YOUTH CONGRESS

BK041307 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 4 -- Youth delegations from the USSR and Cuba, and a representative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) arrived here Wednesday afternoon to attend the second congress of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea to be opened here from March 6-8.

The Soviet delegation is led by R.K. Alimov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Soviet Socialist Republic's Leninist Youth Communist League; and the Cuban Delegation by Humberto Capote, first secretary of the Ciego de Avila Province's Young Communist League. WFDY Secretary Saleem Obiet Altameemi represents the world youth organization. They were warmly greeted on their arrival at Pochentong Airport by Im Suosdei, vice president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; Ly Sambat, standing member of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea; and other youth officials. Representatives from Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Phnom Penh were also present.

Heng Samrin Attends Opening

BK060539 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The second national congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union [KPRYU] was officially opened in a solemn atmosphere at the Basak Riverfront Theater Hall on the morning of 6 March.

Attending the opening session in the presidium were among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City's Provisional Party committee; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the Party Central Committee, acting secretary of the KPRYU's provisional Central Committee, and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Comrade Chaleun Yiapheu, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and second secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Comrade Alimov, first secretary of the Leninist Communist Youth League Central Committee of the Tadzhik SSR; Comrade Humberto Capote, first secretary of the Cuban Young Communist League of Ciego De Avila Province; and Comrade Saleem Altaneemi, secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Also present on this occasion were some 300 foreign and national guests and representatives of youth union chapters from various provinces, cities, units, ministries, and departments.

After Comrade Sbaong Sam-an, deputy secretary of the KPRYU's Provisional Central Committee, had delivered his opening speech, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made a glowing speech, underlining the activities and development of the KPRYU in the cause of defending and building the glorious Cambodian Fatherland.

Comrade Heng Samrin went on to say that our party and people are extremely proud of the current generation of Cambodian youth and highly appreciated and admired the great contributions and brilliant achievements of the Cambodian youth and their KPRYU in the past years. He also urged the young people of today to carry on the revolutionary tradition of previous generations by upholding the spirit of resolute struggle against the enemy in defense of the fatherland, the revolutionary gains, and the labor undertaken in advancing the country toward socialism.

BOU THANG, KOY BUNTHA, EL VANSARAT HONORED 3 MAR

BK060621 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0533 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Mar (SPK) -- High-ranking officers and some units of the KPRAF were decorated with medals marking the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Armed Forces at a ceremony organized on 3 March in Phnom Penh. These honors were conferred by the Cuban Council of State.

Among the recipients were Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee and national defense minister; and El Vansarat, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of staff of the KPRAF.

Speaking on the occasion, Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, warmly congratulated the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and people and affirmed that the existing fraternal relations between the two armed forces will further develop and be strengthened.

For his part, Bou Thang thanked the Cuban party, government, people, and armed forces for their assistance to the Cambodian people in national defense and construction. He said these honors testify to the great esteem of the Cuban people for the KPRAF, which is struggling for the cause of revolution and independence.

ANTI-VIETNAM DEMONSTRATION REPORTED IN BATTAMBANG

BK060800 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] News reaching the VOK newsroom says that Cambodian people living under the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, marched in protest calling for a solution to the famine and deteriorating living conditions of Cambodians under the Vietnamese communists' rule.

The report says that on 10 February, about 2,000 Cambodians in Phnum Srok District in Battambang Province marched in protest in Phnum Srok District seat to demand that the authorities find the problems of famine and harsh living conditions of Cambodians. This report also says that Cambodian soldiers assigned to the district also took part in the protest. There is no report yet on the outcome of this demonstration.

Analysts say that this is the first time that thousands of peasants have fearlessly demonstrated against a communist regime. This shows that Cambodian people are facing great economic hardship and difficult living conditions.

RADIO SCORES U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISE

BK051315 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Talk: "Ill-intentioned Act"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, large-scale joint U.S. -Thai war games were staged in the Gulf of Thailand involving 18 warships, more than 40 warplanes, and a number of U.S. officers and men from the 7th Fleet and Thai naval forces. Many joint U.S. -Thai military exercises, including the landing of U.S. troops on Thai soil for combat engagements, have been systematically carried out in larger and greater scales. This development indicates that the military cooperation between Washington and Bangkok is incessantly increasing.

The United States and Thailand have signed an agreement on immediate deliveries of U.S. arms to Thailand during a crisis. Recently, the two sides also agreed to establish a U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand. During his recent visit to Southeast Asia, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said: The United States is interested in seeing Thailand make more vigorous contributions to the U.S. policy in this region. At the same time, members of Shultz's delegation and some of Washington's representatives noted that military cooperation with Washington will help Thailand deter external aggression. But in fact, there is no evidence that such an external threat exists. This is because the peoples in this region only wish to live together in peace and to settle any conflicts through negotiations, not through wars.

Some Thai newspapers have commented on the establishment of the U.S. arms stockpile: The DAILY NEWS newspaper said that the arms stockpile will become the first step for the CIA forces to return to Thailand. The THAI RAT daily said that the agreement [on the arms stockpile] has undermined the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and that the Thai people have learned bitter lessons from the U.S. war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries.

Realizing such losses to their country, many members of the House Foreign Relations Committee of the Thai Parliament called for reconsideration of the agreement on the establishment of the arms stockpile. A Democrat Party member of Parliament noted that the agreement would create serious political repercussions in this part of the world and that the agreement would not only make Thailand dependent on the United States, but would create conflicts among the ASEAN countries.

It is obvious that the large-scale joint U.S. -Thai military exercise as well as the increase in military cooperation between the United States and Thailand, including the establishment of the U.S. arms stockpile, will never benefit the Thai people nor peace in this region. On the contrary, they will only serve to intensify tension and the arms race and bring instability to this area, thus creating unprecedently undesirable repercussions to the peoples here and in the rest of the world.

SHEVARDNADZE'S CURRENT ASIA-PACIFIC VISITS LAUDED

BK060441 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Commentary: "For lasting peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] In early March, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze began a series of visits to countries in the Asia-Pacific region. These visits to the region by the high-level official reflect the concern, affection and consistent stance for peace and cooperation of the Soviet Union towards the nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Australia was the first country on the itinerary, followed by Indonesia and the Indochinese countries. It is not coincidental that the concern of the Soviet Union, Australia, and Indonesia toward peace and security in the South Pacific has encouraged many countries with different social systems to hold negotiations to seek ways and means to improve mutual understanding on various urgent issues of the nuclear era. This can be achieved by creating common security in the region. This was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress and reiterated by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok last year.

Australia is one of the 13 countries that signed a treaty last year to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone; and the Soviet Union was the first nuclear superpower to endorse and sign the treaty. The signing of this treaty by the Soviet Union clearly reaffirms the policy of peace and the consistent stand of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union always makes sacrifices to do away with any threat to mankind and to advance toward complete elimination of nuclear weapons as can be seen from the Soviet proposal made known on 5 March.

The Soviet foreign minister will pay a visit to Indonesia -- a developing country and an ASEAN member. The difference between Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries, however, is that Indonesia diligently supports any move to eliminate nuclear weapons and to set up a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. At the same time, Indonesia has also made key contributions to finding ways and creating conditions to strengthen cooperation and peacefully settle the problems in this region, especially between the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries. This move has served to heighten the role of Indonesia in the international arena. The visits to Australia and Indonesia by Shevardnadze reflect the untiring efforts made by the Soviet Union in the struggle to restore peace and security in various regions in the world.

In addition to promoting mutual understanding and strengthening cooperation and relations between the two sides--the Soviet Union and the countries in the region, the visits by the Soviet foreign minister to the Asia-Pacific region are also direct contributions to the struggle to turn his region into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace in accordance with the aspirations of the countries in this region and throughout the world.

HEROIN REFINERIES MOVED TO LAOS AFTER SUPPRESSION

BK060233 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Drug warlord Khun Sa has opened 10 to 12 new heroin refineries in Laos and part of the heroin output is believed to find its way to the outside world through the Vietnamese port of Danang, anti-narcotics sources disclosed.

The moving of the heroin refineries to Laos followed an intense suppression drive by Thai and Burmese forces against Khun Sa's strongholds along the border. The refineries in Laos are located about 30 kilometers south of Chiang Saen district of Chiang Rai, the sources said.

The refineries are on the bank of the Mekong River because abundant water supply is needed for processing opium into heroin. The plants keep Khun Sa's heroin production flowing after most of this refineries along the Thai-Burmese border at Doi Pha Mi, Doi Pha Hi and Doi Lang opposite Mae Ai and Fang districts of Chiang Mai were destroyed.

The heroin produced by the refineries in Laos is transported along three new supply routes, the sources said.

In the first route, heroin is transported by the river along the Thai-Lao border into Loei Province, then through Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi to the east coast. Among the largest heroin hauls in recent years was the seizure of about 300 kilogrammes of heroin in Rayong and another 400 kilogrammes in Chanthaburi as the drugs were about to be smuggled out of the country.

Another route goes from Loei to Chaiyaphum or Khon Kaen and then onto Nakhon Ratchasima. From there, the heroin is transported along the first route to the east coast.

The arrested traffickers told officials some of the heroin produced in Laos, mostly Number 3 grade, is transported via Kampuchea to Danang with the knowledge of some military officials. From Danang, the Number 3 heroin is refined at various islets near Hong Kong where acetic anhydride smuggled from China is available.

The information on the Vietnamese drug route has not yet been confirmed, according to the sources.

SOUBAN SALITTHILAT LEAVES FOR GUYANA CONFERENCE

BK051135 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 5 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, left here on March 4 for Georgetown, capital of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, to attend a ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau of the Non-aligned Movement on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean Region, which is to be convened there on March 9-14.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other senior officials. Soviet and Cuban Ambassadors Yuriy Mikheyev and Mario U. Garcia Vazquez were also present at the airport.

OFFICIAL URGES INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK051047 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 5 OANA (KPL) -- Colonel-General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Province, has encouraged the local inhabitants to participate more actively in fulfilling the province's agricultural development plan.

At a recent meeting with local people in Phonhong District, Col-General S. Phalikhan spoke of Vientiane's agroproduction plan for 1987. He said this year Vientiane will strive to achieve an average yield of 2.5-3.5 tons [metric] of rice per hectare. According to him, the province plans to exploit 16,000 cubic metres of timber for export, develop the production of consumer goods and handicraft items, and undertake a feasibility study for the construction of small-size hydro-power dams.

The provincial leader made known that successive campaigns are to be launched this year for the cultivation of sunflowers, coffee, and other starch crops. Measures will also be taken to broaden afforestation and prevent nomadic cultivation and the indiscriminate exploitation of forests, he said.

PREM URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

BK060139 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday called for cooperation among government officials, technocrats, politicians and the masses in fighting the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] and to stop all operations of armed communist insurgents in Thailand by the end of this year.

His call was part of the new anti-communist policy aimed to eradicate the so-called "Three Gems" -- armed forces, united front and the main body of the CPT.

Under the policy, the armed forces will concentrate on military action against the armed communist insurgents while civilians and various organized groups would take charge of dissuading front members from helping the CPT. Political parties will be required to combat communism through democratic means.

Prem delivered the policy statement at a meeting of high-ranking government officials and military officers of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) at the Army Auditorium.

The meeting was the first since ISOC underwent a major restructuring early this month that saw the replacement of the army chief with the prime minister as general director of communist suppression.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said Prem's policy is primarily designed to destroy what the CPT called its "Three Gems" of armed insurgents, front members and the CPT organization itself.

The general said the main task of the armed forces is to launch military operations to suppress the activities of communist guerrillas and various terrorists groups. He, however, said the CPT has been militarily defeated since the early 1980s.

Although the number of armed insurgents of the CPT has been drastically reduced due to the successful implementation of the PM's Orders Nos. 66/23 and 66/25, the armed forces must ensure that the CPT is not able to revive its armed struggle against the government, he said.

The armed forces will also continue to put pressure on communist activists to defect by making them feel hopeless as members of the outlawed CPT, he said.

Describing the political parties as the "heart" of communist suppression, Gen Wanchai said all political parties must resort to democratic means in competing with the CPT for popular support.

The ISOC is in the process of establishing a committee whose members will comprise leaders and senior members of political parties to help fight the CPT, he added.

Other points in Gen Prem's policy are:

-- Authorities concerned are required to further work in accordance with the PM's Orders Nos. 66/23 and 66/25 which formed the main anti-communist strategy. The authorities must also adhere to the orders in order to end the armed struggle within this year.

-- The ISOC is still the core of the anti-communist campaign and must coordinate with various parties in fighting communism.

-- The main factor leading to the success in suppressing insurgency is close cooperation and good understanding among all government officials who are required to work honestly.

Among senior officials and top military officers attending yesterday's meeting were Supreme Commander Admiral Supha Khotchasevi, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut, Assistant Army Commanders-in-Chief Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat, Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun and Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon.

4 SOLDIERS KILLED DURING SRV BORDER INCURSION

BK050201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Four rangers were killed and seven others wounded in clashes with Vietnamese troops who crossed the border in Ban Kruat District, Buriram, yesterday and on Tuesday, according to well-informed sources.

The sources said that three Khmer Rouge fighters were killed and seven others wounded in the fighting with the Vietnamese.

The fierce fighting forced an unknown number of Kampuchean to seek temporary refuge in Thailand.

Military sources said that more than 50 Vietnamese artillery and mortar shells smashed into Thailand during the fighting on Tuesday, prompting Thai forces to retaliate.

They said that the fierce fighting may signal the start of a Vietnamese dry-season offensive on this part of the border where Kampuchean resistance forces are active.

The number of refugee casualties was unknown yesterday.

Meanwhile, troops from the Suranari Task Force were reportedly still trying to dislodge Vietnamese intruders from Hill 408 near Chong Bok border pass.

Sources said the Vietnamese had moved several tanks to the other side of the border there to crush resistance.

Several Vietnamese artillery shells landed in a corn field in Khao Din, about 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, during a six-hour battle between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS COMING SHEVARDNADZE VISITS

OW051544 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has said that the forthcoming visit here by the Soviet Foreign Ministry will be a contribution to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Trinh Xuan Lang, lead of the information and press department of the Foreign Ministry, speaking at a regular press conference here this afternoon, noted that Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze's visit comes at a time when the relations between the two parties and countries are developing satisfactorily, entering a new period and assuming a higher quality when the two sides have reached unanimity on all issues of common concern. "The visit will surely help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the new situation and contribute to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific", he stressed.

Asked to comment on Shevardnadze's reported statement in Bangkok concerning the Kampuchean issue, the spokesman said that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea had closely exchanged views and were completely unanimous on all issues relating to Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean issue. The Soviet Union fully supports the three Indochinese countries' stance on this issue." So," he said, "if Comrade Shevardnadze made a statement relating to the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Kampuchean question, that comes as no surprise to us".

Trinh Xuan Lang stressed that on the Kampuchean issue, the Soviet Union fully supports the well-known stance of the three Indochinese countries already formulated in the joint communique of their foreign ministers' conferences, namely to withdraw Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea in parallel with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

On the sales of U.S. M48 tanks to Thailand and the latter's plan to buy anti-aircraft artillery from China, Trinh Xuan Lang said such actions are in no way beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia but only worsens the atmosphere in the region. With regard to Thailand in particular, such undertakings are at variance with the Thai Government's seemingly well-intentioned statements. They definitely do not serve the interests of the Thai people, Trinh Xuan Lang added.

USSR COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW051816 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Communications of the Soviet Union led by Deputy Minister A.P. Garkusha has arrived here to attend the 7th meeting of the Vietnamese-Soviet Working Group on Communications Projects in the Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The delegation was received by Buid Danh Luu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of communications and transport.

TRUONG CHINH MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR 5 MAR

OW051817 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh received here today Loschner Joachim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam.

President Truong Chinh highly appreciated the activities of the GDR ambassador since he took office in Vietnam thus contributing to further strengthening the multifaceted cooperation and effective assistance between the two countries in the interests of each country and of the socialist community as a whole.

Present at the reception were Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the office of the State Council and the National Assembly, and Nguyen Duy Nien, vice minister for foreign affairs.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW LIBYAN APPOINTEES

OW051815 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his congratulations to Omar Mustafa al-Muntasir on his appointment as secretary general of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The congratulatory message wishes for constant consolidation and development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Libya in order to actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence and development.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his congratulations to Jadallah Azus al-Talhi on his appointment as secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

TRUONG CHINH GREETS GHANAIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

OW051814 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended warm greetings to Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, on the 30th independence day of Ghana. The message wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples.

NHAN DAN URGES LOCAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

BK050939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Mar 87

[NHAN DAN 5 March Editorial: "Develop Local Transportation and Communications"]

[Text] Local transportation is the beginning and the end of the process for transportation which is closely and directly linked to production, distribution, and movement in each locality.

Local transportation annually moves two-thirds of the goods of the transportation and communications sector and assumes the road and river transportation of nearly all passengers.

The development of local transportation and communications is an important job in support of the three economic programs put forth by the sixth party congress, serving primarily the development of agricultural production, currently the most important sector.

Many localities have recently improved the development of communications and transportation by effectively using the central support, positively mobilizing the people's capital assets and manpower, and exploiting locally available materials in order to consolidate, transform, and expand the system of new roads.

In management, they have begun to carry out the division of labor and management, reorganize their transportation and repair forces, and build new transport facilities in order to increase the transportation capacity to meet the local demands and help support the central needs.

In 1986, localities throughout the country upgraded and rebuilt 1,000 km of roads, repaired and built 152 bridges totalling 5,000 meters; built 977 km of new rural roads; repaired and transformed 5,000 km of old roads, using a total of some 30 million cubic meters of dirt and gravel. The people have borne half of the expenses and spent 27.8 million man-days for these projects.

Although the department of local communications and transportation has progressed well, it has not met the ever increasing requirements. The economic potentials of many regions has not been tapped because of the bad condition of roads or the lack of roads and transport facilities altogether. The development rates have not been uniform between the central and local levels, and among the various provinces, districts and villages.

The assignment of management work and the division of labor and management in the field of communications and transportation have not been clearly determined. The general and specific systems and policies concerning the rudimentary transportation forces and the procedures for the people to participate in communications work have been slowly renovated. All the sources of capital assets have not been fully used, and few technical measures to positively exploit the locally available materials have been adopted.

The volume of northern river transportation by the collectivized forces has decreased by 4-5 percent each year. The rudimentary transportation forces, especially those animal-drafted ones, have greatly decreased.

To help tap the economic potential of each region countrywide, we should develop even more vigorously local communications and transportation and organize well the transportation schedules ranging from the collection to the shipment of goods and materials to the production and consumption areas in a smooth manner from the central down to district and village levels.

While unifying the sector management work with respect to programming, planning, communications and transportation code, and technical standards, we should rationally carry out the divisions of labor and authority from the provincial down to district and village levels.

We should mobilize and effectively use all the sources of assets, especially the people's great potential to build and protect communications and transportation. We should promptly consider and resolve problems and petition for the amendment of systems and policies to remove problems and promote the development of transportation operations.

Special attention must be paid to the scientific and technical tasks, especially the designing and building of various communications projects and transportation facilities to suit the characteristics of localities in terms of industrial and material conditions.

With respect to the communications network, we should focus on the maintenance, repair, and upgrading of roads and bridges for use in both dry and rainy seasons; dredge all rivers and canals; and transform and build new river ports and wharves in districts and villages in order to increase the waterways' transportation capacity.

Based on the local requirements of economic development, we should balance the various conditions, continue to open new roads, and expand rural communications by relying on locally available materials and manpower. In close coordination with the water conservancy sector, we must dig more canals for irrigation and draining purposes to support agricultural production. On this basis, we will gradually transform, build, and perfect the networks of roads linking the districts to districts, villages to villages, hamlets to hamlets, and villages to ricefields, and combining roads with waterways into an uninterrupted system to fully use the capacity of all transportation facilities.

We must rearrange the transportation force and structure, develop water transportation on a priority basis, consolidate and rationally rearrange the truck transportation force, fully exploit rudimentary transports, and satisfactorily resolve loading and unloading problems at both receiving and shipping terminals.

The state-owned and collectivized transportation forces must serve as a core force. Meanwhile, we must satisfactorily use the joint state-private and private transportation forces and exploit all the capacities and materials to manufacture rudimentary transport facilities such as wooden, ferroconcrete, and motorized boats; animal-drafted vehicles, small motorized vehicles, and carts to suit each locality and region.

The development of local communications and transportation must be promoted to cope with supporting the production and life of each locality as well as the entire country.

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH TROOP RECRUITMENT -- To date Nghia Binh has satisfactorily completed the first phase of delivery of recruits for induction in 1987, overfulfilling the target by 1 percent. All the districts have quickly and efficiently delivered the recruits at one time, with six mountain districts and three delta districts fulfilling the delivery target for the whole year. This is a result of the broad movement to educate the masses in the military obligation law and of the province's satisfactory implementation of the Army welfare policy in the rear. In every district, all draft-age youths have registered for medical checkups and stand ready to depart to fulfill their military duty. The localities have done a good job of organizing recruit delivery and send-off ceremonies, thereby prompting the new draftees to leave for military duty with enthusiasm. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 87 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE BLAMES U.S., OTHERS FOR FARM WOES

BK050925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said the government can do nothing to improve the plight of the nation's farmers in the near future. Speaking on commercial radio in Sydney, Mr Hawke said biggest problems faced by farmers was not high interest rates but the lower prices being paid on overseas markets for Australian produce.

[Begin Hawke recording] You have the position of [words indistinct] the most efficient in the world. You have these damned Americans, Europeans, and Japanese protecting their income, and in that situation, we have got to have a tight monetary policy which [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Reprimand Delivered

BK060749 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMt 6 Mar 87

[Text] Australia has delivered a reprimand to the United States for its protectionist trade policy. Mark Calvin reports the criticism came from the Australian delegate to the Geneva trade talks, Mr. Bob Arnoch, who has told the United States that its goals of reducing protectionism were contradicted by its action.

[Begin Calvin recording] Australia chose the moment to say that U.S. actions were increasing protection in agricultural trade. In key commodities, such as wheat, sugar, and dairy, U.S. policies were continuing to push prices down. In particular, Mr. Arnoch said, the United States was not showing any interest in letting up on its wheat subsidies, and wheat prices are continuing to fall as a result. Mr. Arnoch urged short-term action as well as long-term intention as a solution. [end recording]

NEW ZEALANDDEFENSE TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA REPORTED

BK050929 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Talks begin in the New Zealand capital, Wellington, today between Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr O'Flynn. The talks came 1 week after the New Zealand Government brought down a defense policy paper urging closer ties with Australia following the collapse of the ANZUS alliance between the two countries and the United States.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] says the implications of this paper and a similar one being prepared by the Australian Government are believed to have been the main topic in today's talks. AAP adds that the discussions were also expected to touch on possible New Zealand interest in Australia's warship building program.

Prior to the start of the talks, Mr Beazley handed over to New Zealand the first of 24 fieldguns being delivered by Australia as part of existing trans-Tasman cooperation on defense.

LANGE DISCOUNTS PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN FRIGATES

HK030825 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 5

[By Wellington Staff]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, yesterday rejected as "absolutely unauthorised" [a] suggestion by the country's top defence official that the Government might buy Australian-made frigates.

Mr Lange said the possibility of buying a different kind of vessel from Australia would be explored.

But he said there was no prospect of New Zealand's joining an Australian frigate construction programme, as suggested by the Secretary of Defence, Mr Dennis McLean.

Mr Lange did not refer by name to Mr McLean, who had told the NEW ZEALAND HERALD on Sunday that Australian frigates might be bought for the Navy.

However, the Prime Minister said: "It is unfortunate that there has been the impression gained from certain statements from certain quarters that we are in the frigate business -- we are not in the frigate business."

Discussions which might have been held between Australian and New Zealand defence officials were authorised.

"What is absolutely unauthorised is disclosure from any official source about a completely wrong type of vessel -- that is what is unauthorised.

"We will not be joining a frigate programme.

"The prospect is that we will have a vessel drummed up with Australia providing exactly what we need -- and it will not be a frigate."

Mr Lange said the Government's defence review, to be published this week, would deal positively with the relationship between Australian and New Zealand defence systems.

There was a prospect of buying from Australia a long-ranged vessel, which would be armed and be able to carry a helicopter and perform surveillance functions.

"But it will not be one of your bristling, hi-tech, utterly armed to the gunwales-type frigate vessel -- it will be in the nature of an overseas combat vessel.

"And I can assure you there is a world of difference between a frigate and an efficient vessel to suit New Zealand's circumstances."

Mr McLean could not be reached for comment last night.

Medium-sized Warship Deal Signed

BK060745 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The Australian and New Zealand Governments today signed an agreement for the future purchase of medium-seized warships. (Gwynn Jones) reports that the signing came after 2 days of meetings between the defense minister, Mr Beazley, and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr O'Flynn, in Wellington.

[Begin (Jones) recording] The two governments' commitment to a joint ship purchasing program follows the Australian proposal to build a light frigate and the New Zealand hope of getting a lighter-armed vessel than its current frigates. The memorandum does not spell out the exact type of vessel that will be purchased; however, it does spell out the Australian intention to buy eight ships from the early to mid 1990's. For its part, New Zealand would get two ships early next decade and two more around the turn of the century. [end recording]

LANGE WARNS FRENCH ON VISIT TO GREENPEACE AGENTS

HK030822 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] Wellington. The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday that the French Secretary of State for the South Pacific, Mr Gaston Flosse, should "read very carefully" the agreement between New Zealand and France before deciding to visit the two agents confined on Hao atoll.

The agents, Major Alain Mafart, aged 35, and Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, have been restricted to Hao for three years as part of a United Nations-brokered deal under which they were released from jail in New Zealand last year.

It was part of the settlement of a dispute between France and New Zealand over the involvement of the French secret service in the sinking of the flagship of the Greenpeace anti-nuclear group, the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland in July 1985.

The explosion killed a Portuguese photographer, and the two agents were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Mr Flosse said in Paris yesterday that he was considering visiting the agents. "If I drop by Hao, I will go and say hello to them."

Mr Lange said he had seen Mr Flosse's reported remarks.

"My only comment at this stage is that Mr Flosse should read very carefully the terms of the ruling of the secretary-general of the United Nations and the subsequent agreement between France and New Zealand implementing that ruling," he said.

"There are very strict conditions relating to the terms of detention and isolation of the two convicted French agents, and I am sure Mr Flosse would not want to put his government in breach of that agreement."

In Paris, Mr Flosse said that France, under attack from South Pacific states for its nuclear tests at Mururoa, was planning a fresh effort to improve its image in the region.

He said he wanted to correct the image of France as an "arrogant power" in the South Pacific, and give more aid to smaller states in the region.

"It is unfair to see France being treated the way it is by the countries of the region."

Mr Flosse complained about systematic hostility by Vanuatu, which had "spat in our face," and by Papua New Guinea.

France would cut its aid to Vanuatu in 1987 for the second year running.

The New Zealand Government expressed concern last summer after reports that the French Prime Minister, Mr Chirac, was considering visiting the agents.

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES, BEGIN TALKS

Remarks on Arrival

BK051525 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his wife arrived at 1440 West Indonesian Time [0740 GMT -- GMT] this afternoon at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport aboard an Aeroflot plane. They were welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his wife, the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia [as heard], high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Department, and Soviet community in Jakarta.

The Soviet foreign minister is now on an Asia-Pacific tour -- with Thailand as the first leg of his journey -- aimed at discussing the Cambodian problem. He has already visited Australia for talks on nuclear disarmament in the Pacific region. Today he began his visit to Indonesia. During his visit to this country, besides holding talks on bilateral ties, he will discuss world peace, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Soviet spokesman speaking in Indonesian] We would like to greet all Indonesian journalists, who are the representatives of the great Indonesian people. I believe we will hold talks on what the two great countries and peoples can do to safeguard peace, stop the arms race, and not let humanity perish in nuclear [word indistinct]. Therefore, anything can be done to guarantee peace.

[Shevardnadze speaking in Russian followed by interpreter in Indonesian] Of course, we want to look into our bilateral relationships in a detailed and concrete way, namely in the economic trade, political, scientific and technological fields. We feel that there are good perspectives in these areas. The history of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia is full of interesting and useful things. There are, of course, difficult moments throughout these relations, but we believe that the history of our relations is not [words indistinct]. I believe we will uphold this principle and make continued progress. [end recording]

Further on Arrival Remarks

BK051541 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze says Indonesia and the Soviet Union are responsible for peace and security in Southeast Asia and for averting nuclear war in the world.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport this afternoon, Shevardnadze said Indonesia and the Soviet Union had not forgotten their sense of responsibility to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and mutual understanding among neighboring countries so the threat of a nuclear war can be averted.

He also described Indonesia as one of the largest and most influential countries in the Asia-Pacific region and a founding and active member of the Nonaligned Movement that makes meaningful contributions to strengthening stability in this vast part of the world. [passage omitted]

Talks With Mokhtar

BK060831 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta this morning. [passage omitted]

Besides meeting Foreign Minister Mokhtar, the Soviet foreign minister is also scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow. He will leave Jakarta for Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos on Sunday morning.

BRIEFS

NON-BINDING JAPANESE LOAN -- The Export and Import Bank of Japan has provided Indonesia with a non-binding loan totaling \$900 million. An agreement to this effect was signed in Jakarta on 17 February by T. Tanaka, president director of the Export and Import Bank of Japan, and Indonesian Finance Minister Radius Prawiro. The loan will be used to finance 21 development projects undertaken by the World Bank. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 18 Feb 87 pp 1, 11 BK]

GOVERNMENT TURNS DOWN NDF NATIONAL TALKS OFFER

HK060142 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The government has turned down the offer by the National Democratic Front [NDF] to resume peace talks on the national level and will instead pursue peace negotiations on a regional basis. The government position was spelled out by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto yesterday [5 March] after a Cabinet meeting. Ileto said the peace talks with the NDF representatives during the 60-day cease-fire were a waste of time and nothing much was accomplished. According to Ileto, he prefers regional negotiations with regional communists and NPA leaders because the talks will be easier.

In this regard, the defense secretary said the prospects of cease-fires and peace talks in five regions in the Visayas and Mindanao are very good. Ileto added the NDF hierarchy felt they are now losing control of the regions, which is the reason why they are vacillating too much. At the same time, Ileto explained that the military is holding back its firepower against the NPA rebels to give peace a chance. But he warned that the military will unleash its power full blast against the rebels if peace offers are spurned.

AQUINO 'SET' TO ISSUE LAND REFORM DECREE

HK060139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] President Aquino is expected to declare soon a nationwide comprehensive land reform program that may include sugar and coconut lands. Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said President Aquino is set to issue a new land reform decree before the organization of the Congress in May. Arroyo said the president was encouraged by the fact that the government has found sufficient funding for the program.

The comprehensive land reform program will be implemented within the next (?years) with financing provided by the proceeds from the sale of the government's nonperforming assets and the sequestered resources of Marcos cronies. Arroyo added the funds would run up to P23.8 billion.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION REPORTED

HK051021 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 87 p 16

[By reporter Michael D. Marasigan]

[Text] The Department of Agriculture and Food was renamed the Department of Agriculture [DA] and has absorbed the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), the National Food Authority (NFA), the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) and the Quedan Guarantee Fund Board (GGFB).

The reorganization of the DA was contained in Executive Order 116 signed by President Corazon C. Aquino last Jan. 30, 1987.

The structural and functional reorganization also mandated the department to promote "agricultural development by providing the policy framework, public investments and support services needed for domestic and export-oriented business enterprises."

To accomplish its mandate, the department was given the following powers and functions:

It shall provide integrated services to farmers/fishermen and other food producers in the production, utilization, conservation and disposition of agricultural and fishery resources.

It shall be responsible for the planning, policy formulation, regulation, execution, monitoring and/or programs/activities relating to agriculture/food production and supply.

It shall promulgate and enforce all laws, rules and regulations governing the conservation and proper utilization of agricultural and fishery resources.

It shall establish central and regional information systems to serve the production, marketing and financing data requirements of the farmers as well as domestic and foreign investors in agribusiness ventures.

It shall provide comprehensive and effective extension services and training to farmers and other agricultural entrepreneurs in the production, marketing and financing aspects of agricultural enterprises.

It shall conduct, coordinate and disseminate research studies on appropriate technologies for the improvement/development of agricultural crops, fisheries and other allied commodities.

It shall provide the mechanism for the participation of farmers/fishermen and entrepreneurs at all levels of policy making and plan/program formulation.

It shall coordinate with and/or call upon other public and private agencies for cooperation and assistance on matters affecting plans, policies and programs.

The secretary of agriculture will be assisted by five undersecretaries and five assistant secretaries and by the administrators of the NFA and the PCA who will also have the rank of undersecretaries.

The five undersecretaries will handle regional operations, staff operations, policy and planning, attached agencies and special concerns. The assistant secretaries will head five different groups concerned with production, agribusiness; research, training and extension; planning and monitoring; and support.

The production group shall be composed of four bureaus -- animal industry, plant industry, fisheries and aquatic resources and soils and water management -- while the research, training and extension group will have the Bureau of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Training Institute and Bureau of Agricultural Cooperatives Development.

The agribusiness group will be comprised of the marketing assistance services and agribusiness investment information services. The group of planning and monitoring will consist of planning and monitoring services, computer services and the bureau of agricultural statistics while the support group will include financial and management services and administrative services.

Aside from these agencies, the DA will have five attached agencies -- Agricultural Credit Policy Council, National Agricultural and Fishery Council, Philippine Technical and Administrative Committee for the South East Asian Fisheries Development Council (formerly, SEAFDEC national board), National Nutrition Council and Livestock Development Council -- and nine corporations and other agencies which include the

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, Fiber Industry Development Authority, National Tobacco Administration, Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority, Philippine Rice Research Institute, SRA, NFA, QGFB and PCA.

All agencies related to tobacco -- Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration, Philippine Tobacco Administration, Philippine Virginia Tobacco Board, Philippine Tobacco Fuelwood Corporation, Philippine Tobacco Research and Training Center, Virginia Flue-Curing Board and National Tobacco Classification Council are merged into the National Tobacco Administration.

Likewise, the Philippine Agricultural Training Council, Philippine Training for Rural Development and Bureau of Agricultural Extension are merged under the Agricultural Training Institute.

The executive order abolished the National Meat and Inspection Commission (its functions are transferred to BAI [expansion unknown]; National Artificial Rain Simulation Committee (transferred to BSWM [expansion unknown]; Farm Systems Development Corporation and the green revolution expanded program action committee.

MILITARY PERSONNEL QUALIFY FOR LAND DISTRIBUTION

HK051113 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- Retired soldiers, enlisted men and relatives of their slain colleagues will qualify for land under President Corazon Aquino's land reform program, it was announced Thursday.

The plan was contained in a memorandum of understanding signed Thursday by Agrarian Reform Secretary Heherson Alvarez and Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto. The presidential palace later issued copies of the document to the press.

The Agrarian Reform Department agreed to "include veterans and soldiers and their surviving spouses and orphans as beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program," saying they were "equally deserving."

Mrs Aquino announced a program to distribute a 10th of the country's arable lands to landless peasants over a period of three years last month to address one of the chief causes of turmoil in Philippine society. The land issue is considered by many to be the driving force behind an 18-year communist rebellion in the Philippines that has cost tens of thousands of lives.

The defense and agrarian departments agreed to coordinate efforts to identify veterans, soldiers and orphans deserving of land.

RAMOS: NEGOTIATING WITH COMMUNISTS 'DOES NOT PAY'

HK050948 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos yesterday said "It does not pay to negotiate with communists' amid military reports that 25 more persons have been killed in clashes between rebel and government forces the past three days.

Ramos made the statement at a news conference in Cebu city where he ordered regional military commanders to step up "hot pursuit" operations against New People's Army guerillas who have escalated their attacks following the expiration of the 60-day truce last Feb. 8.

Ramos' remarks coincided with an NPA press statement that accused President Aquino of "hypocrisy" and of preaching peace only to enhance her popularity.

"While Ms Aquino has been trying to enhance her popularity by preaching peace and reconciliation, she has been abetting the entry here of CIA agents and imperialism's mercenaries," the 23,500-strong NPA said in its statement.

The statement marked the first time the NPA assailed Ms Aquino's personal integrity. Its previous press attacks had been reserved only for the military and the U.S. government.

Ramos, on an inspection tour of troops in Central Visayas, said he was more inclined to talk peace with rebels at the provincial level because most of them are "non-ideologues" and do not espouse the hardline of the National Democratic Front [NDF]

The NDF represented communist groups in the national level peace talks that broke down in Manila last January after a month of negotiations.

"It doesn't pay to negotiate with communists," Ramos said.

Ramos said Monday that 181 persons have been killed in renewed fighting since the end of the cease-fire. The figure did not include casualties in battle Monday and Tuesday in scattered areas throughout the country. [passage omitted]

RAM SEES FRATERNITY BAN AS 'MORE ADVANTAGEOUS'

HK040811 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 2 Mar 87 p 3

[By Frankie Tuyay]

[Text] Members of the Reform AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM) see the order of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to disband all fraternal groups in the military organization as "more advantageous" for them.

In an interview with THE STAR the RAM members who asked not to be identified said that they will convert the movement into a fellowship to free itself from the reach of Ramos' order.

"It (the order) is okay with us. We'll turn ourselves into a fellowship, like the Christian Fellowship Movement so that we can accept more members and grow in size," one of the leaders said.

The source added that there are more possibilities for the movement if it is converted into a fellowship. He cited civil-action projects which they can go into.

The RAM was formed last 1985 with most of its original members belonging to the security group of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

When asked for a reaction to the disbandment order, Enrile refused to give a comment.

RAM leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan likewise chose to remain silent when asked by THE STAR for a comment yesterday morning.

The RAM leader [Honasan] will be reassigned to Fort Magsaysay in Nueva Ecija, THE STAR also learned. Other prominent leaders of the organization are likewise scheduled to be reassigned back to their mother units.

Honasan also disputed the claim of Gen. Ramos that fraternal organizations within the AFP cause divisiveness in the military.

Like other RAM leaders who were interviewed, Honasan said that on the contrary, their organization has not only promoted unity within the AFP ranks but also encouraged professionalism. This atmosphere, he said, resulted in reforms as shown by the February Revolution.

The RAM members and leaders claim that right after the revolution, they agreed among themselves not to accept any reward like "juicy positions" in the AFP or in government for their efforts in the bloodless event which overthrew Ferdinand Marcos.

They reiterated that they are professional soldiers.

AFP FORMING BARANGAY 'INFORMATION NETWORKS'

HK041127 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By Daniel Florida, Jr.]

[Text] The military is organizing the country's 42,000 barangays into "information networks" to strengthen its combat intelligence gathering capabilities.

A well-placed source in Camp Aguinaldo told the INQUIRER the grassroots information network will beef up existing intelligence groups.

The source also said the Armed Forces top command may abolish military stationary checkpoints and deploy instead mobile check-points to serve as "adjuncts to specific ongoing operations," particularly against insurgency.

The disclosure came a day after Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos issued a warning against what he called the "alarming" resurgence of armed assaults by communist rebels on civilians, government centers and military installations since the expiration of the cease-fire on Feb. 8.

The source said 61 combat intelligence teams had already been organized to support the operating units in the field.

This is specially aimed at improving the "collection of grassroots intelligence information in accordance with the territorial intelligence concept of people-based network, with social groups, self-defense forces and local government units as its main sources," he said.

According to him, the Armed Forces wants to boost its intelligence networks in the countryside to counter the rebels inroads. He said at least 4,999 of the country's barangays "are already infiltrated by the New People's Army, with 2,721 others starting to become part of their sphere of influence."

"Although only a total of 7,720 barangays are now virtually in the rebels' domain, the fact that these constitute already 18.5 percent makes the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence community restive," he said.

Meanwhile, the Regional Unified Command in Central Visayas reported to Camp Aguinaldo yesterday that the 261 families who recently fled their homes in the hinterland barangays of Talisay and Minglanilla in Cebu allegedly because of NPA "depredations" had agreed to return to their villages.

MILITARY REVEALS NPA ASSASSINATION PLAN

HK051017 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 13

[Text] Military sources said yesterday that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)-New People's Army (NPA) have a secret plan for the assassination of government, military, and police officials, attacks on military detachments, and the staging of bank robberies and holdups.

The plan, codenamed "Scorpio Force," is aimed at eliminating persons against the revolutionary movement, creating chaos, and discrediting the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the sources said.

Last Tuesday morning, Lt. Col. Benjamin Casabar, 39, comptroller of the Armed Forces civil relations services office and his bodyguard, T/Sgt. Alberto Lorenzana, were killed in an ambush staged by suspected communist assassins at the corner of Quezon Ave and Banawe St in Quezon City.

The sources said that the holdups, bank robberies, and carjacking will be staged to generate funds to finance the NPA's operations and mass actions to be conducted by groups affiliated with the Communist Party of the Philippines' front organizations.

An intelligence report reaching the military also said that the central committee of the CPP-NPA has directed all rebel units in Metro Manila to implement a three-month program.

The program calls for a renewed struggle in all fronts, the deployment of armed partisans during mass actions, and the declaration of total war on police and military personnel in Metro Manila, the report said.

In the wake of the intelligence report and recent incidents linking armed partisans to ambushes and killings, Capital Regional Command (Capcom) acting chief Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre directed police and military units in the NCR [National Capital Region] to implement precautionary measures.

Aguirre also ordered police and military personnel to exercise vigilance and to be always on alert. He also told them to improve security measures in camps and stations and intensify intelligence operations.

SURRENDERED REBEL SAID TO CONFIRM SOVIET AID

HK060551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 6 (AFP) -- A surrendered communist rebel says that three Soviet men distributed firearms and documents to insurgents on Mindanao Island last year, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported Friday.

The three attended rebel meetings in Surigao del Sur Province and gave out documents on insurgency planning, NPA reported from Davao City, quoting a Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) leader who gave himself up Tuesday.

The Soviet Embassy here immediately denied the report. "Absolute nonsense," Embassy Press Counsellor Victor Samoilenko said. "I never heard of any Soviet citizen visiting Surigao."

The surrendered rebel, Welijado Basanez, said the three Soviet men were in their early 20's and could be the reportedly missing crew members of a Soviet ship said to have docked off Surigao del Sur in early 1985.

The PNA report followed a story in the MANILA BULLETIN, the country's largest-selling daily, about an alleged Soviet arms delivery to rebels here on the main island of Luzon, during a 60-day truce that expired last month.

The rebels accuse the United States and President Corazon Aquino's government of joining hands to quell the 18-year-old insurgency.

The Philippine Government has not accused the Soviets of involvement in the insurgency, which is spearheaded by Maoist ideologues. Beijing has dissociated itself from the rebels since forging diplomatic ties with Manila in 1975.

MUSLIM REBELS RAID BASILAN MILITARY DETACHMENT

HK051115 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] The military reported that a group of former Muslim rebels raided a military detachment in the remote town of Turburan, Basilan. One rebel was killed and several others were wounded. The Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police regional command did not reveal the names of the wounded nor that of the dead rebel. The report said the former rebel leaders' commander Nonong (Nasalun), Abbas Igbu, and [name indistinct] tried to seize the detachment in barangay [name indistinct] which is under the command of Sergeant Salvador Castro. However, Castro's troops fought courageously to defend the detachment.

CABINET MEMBER EXPECTED TO JOIN OPPOSITION SLATE

HK051221 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 87 p 16

[By reporter Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Transportation and Communications Secretary Hernando Perez will resign from the Cabinet of President Corazon C. Aquino and is expected to join the opposition's Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) possibly as a senatorial candidate, reliable sources disclosed yesterday.

Perez, a Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organizations] stalwart and an "almost sure candidate" in the Cory Senate slate, was dropped by the ruling coalition in favor of another Batangueno, educator Sotero Laurel, brother of Vice-President Salvador Laurel, sources said.

Earlier, Perez publicly announced he would quit the cabinet and run as an administration candidate for congressman in his district in Batangas.

GAD sources, meanwhile, said Enrique Zobel backed out from the opposition ticket because of pressing business commitment. Zobel was earlier assured of inclusion in the official GAD senatorial ticket before he withdrew, sources said.

Sources also said the GAD screening committee is now revising its 24-man Senate slate for the May 11 congressional election. They added that the panel is considering banker Tomas Aquirre as a replacement for Zobel.

Sources said the GAD committee has also dropped from its lineup former Senator Lorenzo Teves. They said the panel is also eyeing such Muslim leaders as Kemal Salacob, Abdul Kayer Alonto, M. Lanto, Jamalud Kiram and former Assemblyman Celso Palma.

As this developed, hitches surfaced and prevented the GAD from formally announcing its senatorial candidates. The GAD earlier said it would make public its official candidates yesterday.

Sources said the GAD seven-man screening committee headed by banker Vicente "Teng" Puyat failed to finalize the opposition lineup at its meeting Monday night. Puyat and his group met again last night to iron out the hitches.

The committee yesterday said it would announce its Senate ticket on March 8, the eve of the deadline for filing certificates of candidacy with the Commission on Elections.

Sources said one of the reasons for the delay is the threat of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, one of the seven opposition parties comprising the alliance. Earlier, the KBL threatened to put up an eight-man ticket if its nominees will be excluded from the GAD slate.

The KBL said it is entitled to a bigger representation in the GAD lineup because it is the "biggest opposition group" and it has the ability to win.

This seems to be in conflict with an earlier decision of the GAD that "notoriously known" Marcos loyalists who still have "Hawaiian connections" should be excluded from the ticket.

Puyat earlier said KBL nominees who have Hawaiian connections are virtual liabilities to the alliance.

Sources said among the KBL nominees who are "almost assured of inclusion" are former Senator Arturo Tolentino, ex-governor Isidro Rodriguez of Rizal, and Vicente Magsaysay.

If the KBL pushes through with its threat, the third Senate ticket will likely include former Assemblyman Rafael Recto, Salvador Britanico, Gerardo Espina and former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, among others.

GOOD GOVERNMENT UNDERSECRETARY DAZA RESIGNS

HK051111 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Presidential Commission on Good Government Undersecretary Raul Daza has resigned. Here are the details from Joy Montero:

[Begin recording] Daza said in a news conference he wants to think things over -- what he is capable of doing. [President] Aquino did not choose Daza to be one of the government's 24 senatorial candidates for the May elections.

Daza says that he is not harboring any grudge against the president, and that his party, the Liberal Party, will support all the candidates of the administration. When asked if he will run as a congressman for his province, Samar, he said this is one of his options. But he is presently busy helping his party in choosing possible candidates for its congressional slate.

Daza expressed his grief over the death of former executive secretary Rafael Salas. He praised Salas for his capability, integrity, and love for freedom. [end recording]

CHARTER DRAFTERS SEEK TO RUN FOR ELECTION

HK050728 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- Two opposition politicians who helped draft the new Philippine Constitution asked the Supreme Court Thursday to set aside President Corazon Aquino's ban on their candidacy in the May congressional polls.

Mrs. Aquino had named the two petitioners to the 48-member Constitutional Commission on condition that they would be disqualified from elective or appointive government posts within one year after the charter is drafted.

They told the court Thursday that the condition was not legally binding, and that they were planning to run for the 250-seat House of Representatives.

The petitioners were Regalado Maambong and Rustico de los Reyes of the Philippine Nationalist Party, whose leader Blas Ople is also a charter framer seeking one of the 24 Senate seats. Mr Ople however did not sign the petition.

Ambrosio Padilla, an Aquino supporter who served as vice president of the charter body, told government television that the ban -- intended to prevent commissioners from being influenced by personal political motives -- had "served its purpose" and must now be lifted.

Supreme Court Rejects Petition

HK060541 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a petition questioning the legality of the ban on members of the defunct Constitutional Commission [Concom] to run in the national and local elections. The high court dismissed the petition for lack of any actual case for judgment. The petition, it said, was premature, adding that the Commission on Elections has not violated any right of the petitioners.

The petition was filed by Regalado Maambong and Rustico de los Reyes who were both members of the Concom. They questioned Presidential Proclamation No 9 which provided the ban. It was promulgated on April 23, 1986.

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